



Alerta de Artículos Recientes 09-10 Septiembre

Medio Ambiente y Energía



Ejournal: Climate Change Partnerships

Partnerships leverage the complementary skills and talents of diverse partners and likely will be among the required responses to global climate change.

Full text:

http://www.america.gov/cc_partnerships.html

THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURE IN REDUCING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. U.S. Department of Agriculture. John Horowitz and Jessica Gottlieb. September 7, 2010.

Agriculture could play a prominent role in U.S. efforts to address climate change if farms and ranches undertake activities that reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions or take greenhouse gases out of the atmosphere. These activities may include shifting to conservation tillage, reducing the amount of nitrogen fertilizer applied to crops, changing livestock and manure management practices, and planting trees or grass. The Federal Government is considering offering carbon offsets and incentive payments to encourage rural landowners to pursue these climate-friendly activities as part of a broader effort to combat climate change.

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/dwAj74> [PDF format, 8 pages].

100 DAYS OF GUSHING OIL: EIGHT THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT HOW THE MEDIA COVERED THE GULF DISASTER. Pew Project for Excellence in Journalism. August 25, 2010.

The massive oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, which began with the Deepwater Horizon rig explosion on April 20 and continued to gush for another three months, posed a daunting set of challenges for the news media. Unlike most catastrophes, which tend to break quickly and subside almost as fast, the spill was a slow-motion disaster that demanded constant vigilance and sustained reporting.

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/9Tjnfh> [PDF format, 23 pages].

COUNTRY ANALYSIS BRIEFS: ECUADOR. Energy Information Administration. August 2010.

Ecuador is one of Latin America's largest oil exporters, with net oil exports estimated at 305,000 barrels per day (bbl/d) in 2009. The oil sector accounts for about 50 percent of Ecuador's export earnings and about one-third of all tax revenues. Despite being an oil exporter, Ecuador must still import refined petroleum products due to the lack of sufficient domestic refining capacity to meet local demand. As a result, the country does not always enjoy the full benefits of high world oil prices: while these high prices bring Ecuador greater export revenues, they also increase the country's refined product import bill.

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/aKXY8r> [PDF format, 6 pages].

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: ENVIRONMENT OUTLOOK. U.N. Environment Programme. 2010.

Over the past 12 years, within the GEO framework, UNEP has produced a series of global integrated environmental assessment reports aimed at providing comprehensive, scientifically credible, and policy-relevant assessments on the interaction between environment and society. In line with its core mandate of keeping the global environment under review, UNEP has developed a series of extensive consultative and participatory processes that have led to the production of four volumes of the comprehensive Global Environment Outlook (GEO). In Latin America and the Caribbean, this regional focus was designed both to adapt the generalizations of the global assessment to the considerably different environmental, political, economic and cultural realities of the LAC region, and to support regional, national, local and thematically focused groups to use the same methods to assess their immediate concerns.

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/cdrx7j> [PDF format, 380 pages].

COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH QUALITY EDUCATION. Brookings Institution. Allison Anderson. September 16, 2010.

Climate change threatens to undo and even reverse the progress made toward meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and poses one of the most serious challenges to reducing global poverty for the international community. However, the education sector offers a currently untapped opportunity to combat climate change. The brief reviews the current policies and actions on climate change and the barriers to engaging the education sector in the discussions on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/autal5> [PDF format, 16 pages].

CLIMATE CHANGE ASSESSMENTS: REVIEW OF THE PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES OF THE IPCC. InterAcademy Council. August 30, 2010.

Climate change is a long-term challenge that will require every nation to make decisions about how to respond. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was established by the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme to help inform such decisions by producing comprehensive assessments of what is known about the physical climate system, its global and regional impacts, and options for adaptation and mitigation. The Committee found that the IPCC assessment process has been successful overall. However, the world has changed considerably since the creation of the IPCC, with major advances in climate science, heated controversy on some climate-related issues, and an increased focus of governments on the impacts and potential responses to changing climate.

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/dhCdVv> [PDF format, 113 pages].

COUNTRY ANALYSIS BRIEFS: AUSTRALIA. Energy Information Administration. September 2010.

Australia has considerable petroleum, natural gas and coal reserves and is one of the few countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) that is a significant net hydrocarbon exporter, exporting about two-thirds of its total energy production. Australia was the world's largest coal exporter and the fourth largest exporter of liquefied natural gas (LNG) in 2009, after Qatar, Malaysia, and Indonesia. Australia's prospects for expanding these energy exports in the future are promising as Asian demand for both coal and LNG is rising along with Australia's proven natural gas reserves. While Australia also exports crude oil and refined petroleum products, it is a net importer of oil. Hydrocarbon exports accounted for 19 percent of total export revenues in 2009.

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/cex5PL> [PDF format, 7 pages].

GERMANY LEADS WITH ITS GOAL OF 100 PERCENT RENEWABLE ENERGY. YaleGlobal. Daniel Boese. September 7, 2010.

Germany is demonstrating steady progress in unshackling itself from fossil fuel dependence by converting to renewable energy sources. Polls show that more than 80 percent of the nation favors development of homegrown wind, sun and geothermal energy alternatives and escape from importing the bulk of oil, gas or uranium from foreign sources. In economic terms, Germany is an early adopter. The large industrial power takes on risks and costs of an untested technology. But it also shapes the world market, setting standards and a global example on energy security, not to mention creating thousands of clean-power jobs or saving countless lives by reducing pollution and conflicts over fossil fuels.

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/c9Ezfr> [HTML format, various paging].

2009 NETL ACCOMPLISHMENTS. National Energy Technology Laboratory. September 2, 2010.

Energy research and technology development achievements, including advances in clean fossil-based systems with carbon capture and storage (CCS), are highlighted in the report. The report, which details research and development (R&D) projects and activities by the laboratory and its partners, also tells the story of the laboratory's research over the past century, in commemoration of NETL's 100th anniversary. The report notes R&D progress in developing "exciting domestic resources," such as methane hydrates, and "enhancing the efficiency, reliability and economics of renewable, wind, solar, and biomass-based systems."

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/azOWKi> [PDF format, 90 pages].